

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. No. 4512. 號五十年二月十五日 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877.

日十月廿五年

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 18, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GONE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAXLEY & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEIDENZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—SWEATON, CAMPBELL & CO. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO. Foochow, HEDGES & CO. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

Shanghai Banking Corporation in London, Hongkong, and Shanghai, after which dates interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

The Loan has been authorised by an Imperial Edict, dated 8th of October, 1877, which has been communicated to the British Legation at Pekin, according to a dispatch from the British Consul at Shanghai, dated 20th October, 1877.

The Loan, principal and interest, is specially secured by the hypothecation of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Revenue of the Ports of Shanghai, Canton, Ningpo, and Hankow—the four Ports which have the largest Customs' Revenue of the Empire—to the extent necessary for the due payment of interest and repayment of principal of the said Loan.

The total Customs' Receipts at the Ports named for the past three years have averaged £2,005,500 per annum, and the total Customs' Revenue for the same period at all the Ports in China has averaged £8,500,000 per annum.

The indebtedness of the Imperial Government only amounts to about £700,000, of which about £250,000 mature next year. The amounts of the outstanding Loans and the proposed Loan are therefore, together, only £2,300,000, or about two-thirds of one year's Customs' Revenue. The payments both of interest and principal on account of outstanding Loans have been duly and punctually met by the Chinese Government.

The special hypothecation of Customs' Revenue to meet the charge of the present Loan is constituted by the deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Customs' Bonds, signed by the Chinese authorities of the respective Provinces in which the Ports referred to are situated, and by the European Commissioners at the same Ports, which Bonds will be held by the Bank in trust for the holders of this Loan. These Customs' Bonds will be received, in case of need, in payment of Chinese Customs' Duties.

The Customs' Revenue available to meet these obligations, and for which they are specifically charged, is £3,100,000 per annum.

Certified translations of the official documents authorising the Loan, may be inspected at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

Applications by a deposit of £10 per cent. will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street, London.

Applications from China, Japan, and Mania will be received and forwarded by the Hongkong and Shanghai Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Those from the Straits Settlements, and India to be sent to London.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the amount due on allotment.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters, and Bankers' Receipts, and Bonds to Bearer, when ready, will be exchanged for fully paid-up Scrip.

Forms of Application can be obtained of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at their offices in London, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1877.

TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1877, For £1,604,276. 0. 10 STERLING.

No.....

TO THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

I request that you will allot me £..... of Bonds of the above Loan in accordance with the Prospects issued by you dated upon which I have paid the Deposit of pounds, being at the rate of £10 per cent., and I engage to accept the said Bonds or any less number you may allot me, and to make the remaining payments thereon in accordance with the Prospects.

Name at full length.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Date....., 1877.

BANKERS' RECEIPT TO BE RETAINED BY THE APPLICANT.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1877, For £1,604,276. 0. 10 STERLING.

No.....

Received this..... day of..... 1877, from..... pounds, being a deposit made on application for £..... of Bonds of the above Loan.

For THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

E.....

WITH reference to the foregoing Prospective APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned until the 15th of DECEMBER next, on which Date the Allotment will be made, and the final instalment of 48 per cent. will be payable on the 31st December, 1877. Exchange on Applications received in Hongkong will be calculated at the rate of 4. per dollar.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Agents having Seats

At the offices of the Hongkong and

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR DISPLAY OF

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND DELICACIES.

DRESSING CASES.
WORK BOXES.
SCRAP BOOKS.
PRESENTATION INKSTANDS.
BIN TOILET SETS.
STATUETTES.
HANDSOMELY BOUND GIFT BOOKS.
FRENCH DOLLS.
PUZZLES.

THE NEWEST COSAQUE CRACKERS, Including
ORIENTAL COSTUMES.
BAL MASQUE.

ELIXIR OF LOVE.
FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATE.
CHRISTMAS CAKES AND PUDDINGS.

FRENCH PLUMS.
DRAGEES.
CHRISTMAS BISCUITS.
FIGS direct from SYRTEA.
FRENCH BUTTER.

A FEW CASES OF THE CHOICEST SCOTCH WHISKY EVER IMPORTED.

SACCOONE'S PURE SHERRIES, at Low Prices.

PURE PORT LIQUEURS.

CHOICE OLD RYE WHISKY.

Hongkong, December 8, 1877.

EVER IMPORTED.

FRENCH PLUMS.

DRAGEES.

CHRISTMAS BISCUITS.

FIGS direct from SYRTEA.

FRENCH BUTTER.

A LAUDATORY NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, OLYPHANT & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, December 12, 1877.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th Instant, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, December 1, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A 1 French Barque "ANGELA," Captain BARRETT, will take

Freight at moderate rates, and

have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 5, 1877.

FOR LONDON (DIRECT).

The A 1 Brit. Clipper Bark "KATE CARNIE," Captain JAMES WILSON, Master, having

the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 28, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG.

The A 1 Clipper Barque "GOLDEN RUSSET," RICHARDSON, Master, will have

quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

W. PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 23, 1877.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Schooner "UNION,"

MERIGAECHATAIA, Master, will have

quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 5, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The Brit. S. Schooner "S.S. BELLE," Captain ROGER, will load here for

the above Ports, and will have

quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOP KEE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 27, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Barkentine "SAMOS,"

C. H. BRYANT, Master, will load

here for the above Port, and

have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 4, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "T. A. GODDARD,"

A. F. SMITH, Master, will load

here for the above Port, and

have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 20, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Taking Tea and other Cargo at through

rates and under through Bills of

Lading for Chicago, New York

and all Eastern Places.

The British Ship "CILURUM."

SHREWSBURY, Master, will be

despatched as above on or before

10th January proximo.

Rate of Freight to San Francisco, \$2.50 per ton.

Through Rate, \$2 and Eastern Rates.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 12, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG AND LONDON.

The A 1 British Ship "ONZE A."

S. CYLMA, Master, having

3/4ths of her Cargo engaged,

will load here as above, and will be

despatched on or about the 31st December.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 27, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "COLORADO,"

INGRAHAM,



Mails.

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
THIBET, Captain TORROCK, will leave
this on THURSDAY, the 20th December,
at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London, will
be conveyed via Bombay without tranship-
ment, arriving one week later than by the
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, December 11, 1877. dc20

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
TOKYO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATUR-
DAY, the 22nd Instant, at Noon, taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on regular rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMIS-
SION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., 21st Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Customs Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to
the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further Information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, December 10, 1877. dc22

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSICELLES;

Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th December,
1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
DYMNAH, Commandant CHAMPENOIS,
with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPEECHES
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Speech will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 8 p.m.
on the 26th December, 1877. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. du FOUCY,
Agent.
Hongkong, December 14, 1877. dc27

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

The S. S. "G A E L I U" will be do-
spatched for San Francisco via Yoko-
hama, on FRIDAY, the 4th January, 1878,
at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai, with
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 3rd January, 1878. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 8 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN Pas-
sage TICKETS.

For further Information as to Freight
of Passages, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, December 14, 1877.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up..... Th. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE..... 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... 75,000
Total Capital and amounts
tions this date..... Th. 725,000

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. O. KREBS, Esq.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. O. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.
Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the World, at current
rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS
OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OYLPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant
Insurance at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Mateships, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

SHEONG-ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACEHONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.
CHEUNG SING YOUNG, Merchant.
CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
BUILDINGS and on GOODS stored
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to
DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 43, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, August 23, 1877. dc28

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1730.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£8,000 at reduced rates.

For further Particulars, apply to
J. ARMSTRONG,

Queens Road Central.

Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately
occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kinn.

Baines Villa, Pak-foo-lum, Purnah

No. 9 and 11, Queen's Road Central,
with spacious Gardens attached, at present
occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWALE.

DAVID RASSOON, Sons & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately
occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kinn.

Baines Villa, Pak-foo-lum, Purnah

No. 9 and 11, Queen's Road Central,
with spacious Gardens attached, at present
occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWALE.

DAVID RASSOON, Sons & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

Insurances.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Salagon and Pemang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHLIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCHANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies Against FIRE on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies Against FIRE to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

FOR SALE.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM
COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to BATTLES & Co.

Hongkong, December 8, 1878.

FOR SALE.

SHAMEN CANTON.

THE Desirable PROPERTY known as
Lot No. 46, consisting of Commodious
DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES and
SLEEK GODOWN.

For particulars, apply to

G. M. SMITH,

Canton.

October 15, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONSE DIALECT. Part I.,
A to K., with Introduction, Royal Svo.,
pp. 202.—By ERNST JOHN EITER, Ph.D.,
Tübingen.

PRICE: Two DOLLARS AND A HALF.

To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs.
KELLY & WALK, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 18

ing, though not at so great a rate as heretofore. The reason of the decline (2,906 piculs in 1874; 2,246 in 1875, and 2,043 in 1876) is, he considers, the heaviness of the duties on the drug at that port compared with those at Shanghai and Chinkiang.

At Newchwang, Mr. Adkins reports that the import of the drug was 2,236 piculs against 840 in 1875. This large increase is, he says, owing to the failure of the crop of native opium in the previous summer through drought.

There can be no doubt, I think, that the production of native opium is increasing in the province, and that at no distant day it will form a staple of considerable importance. Along the coast, where the foreign drug can be obtained without any difficulty from this port or from Chefoo, the native drug is principally consumed.

In most parts of the Province of Feng-tze, in many parts of the Province of Hui-hin, and in a daily increasing area in Eastern Mongolia, the former is beginning to regard opium as the first and most important item in the year's crop. This is not surprising, for the poppy crop is a paying one, and it leaves the ground in time for a crop of cabbage or other suitable

The preference given to the native drug by the Chinese is only partly due to the fact that it is cheaper than the Indian by some 30 per cent. There can be no doubt that the residue, after smoking the native drug, is much more available for passing again through the pipe than is the residue of the foreign drug. It is said, indeed, that good native drug can be passed four or five times through the pipe. Against this must be set the fact that the foreign drug is more satisfying than the native. A pipe of native at 6 a.m. will require a second at 10 a.m., whereas the cravall would not return after foreign sooner than noon.

At Ningpo, Mr. Cooper reports a large increase in the import of opium. In 1873, the import was 7,624 piculs; in 1876, 9,488; this increase having, he says, taken place while the production of native-grown opium has greatly enlarged.

"The causes of the healthy aspect of this trade must be sought in the growing prosperity of the people, and also in the comparatively small exactions levied on the drug by the authorities of this province; 82 taels per picul only being the amount levied for 'lekin.' The price of native opium is about three-fifths of that of the foreign drug, but though its quality is said generally to be good it is so impure, and adulterated with liquorice that it is seldom consumed by the well-to-do classes."

At Swatow, Mr. Forrest reports an increase of 1,440 piculs in the importation of opium, but thinks that a recent increase in the *tao* tax will effect some change in this state of affairs next year, "especially as the growth of the poppy is progressing very fast in the hilly portions of the consular district."

At Tientsin, Mr. Mongan reports that during the last three years the import of Indian opium has steadily declined, and last year no Persian opium was imported, "a sure indication of the increased production and successful competition of the native drug."

The trade in Indian opium at this port was not so much crippled, however, last year by the competition of native opium as by the heavy *tao* tax which is now levied at Tientsin, viz., 38 taels per chest, whilst at Chinkiang, the other chief port of supply for the inland markets of North China, this arbitrary exaction is much lighter, I believe only 18 taels per chest.

The foregoing remarks and statistics seem to us to be well worth the consideration of those who are crying out for a stoppage of the Indian opium trade. Sir Brooke-Robertson, in the course of his report, questions the power of the Chinese Government to stop opium smoking in the country; nor is he alone in that idea among Her Majesty's Consuls in China, and in the face of these facts respecting the rapidly increasing production and use of the native drug in the country, it seems to us not only foolish but absolutely unpatriotic for an English society to exert itself towards the suppression of the Indian trade.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

HONGKONG and Whampoa Dock shares are now higher than they have been for years past.

Drunk beggar boys are becoming an intolerable nuisance in Queen's Road. Where are the Police?

Those who have applied for bonds of the Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877 are getting quite interested in the prospects of allotment.

We observe that the Band and Pipers of H. M. 74th Highlanders play in the Botanical Gardens to the Singaporeans in the evening.

The object of the Band Promenade this evening ought to be sufficient to draw a large number of residents and a goodly number of subsidiary coins for the Orphanage, while the Band itself (weather permitting) is certain to attract many listeners.

Notice is given in the Government Gazette of to-day that Christmas eve, Christmas Day, Wednesday, the 26th December, and New Year's Day, will be observed as public holidays throughout the Government Departments.

The steamer *State of Alabama* has again experienced a somewhat eventful passage from London, and been considerably delayed thereby. Her adventure began in

the Channel, were continued by a storm in the Bay of Biscay, and renewed in the Red Sea. She was delayed at Singapore for a fortnight for repairs; but has had a favourable run from the latter port.

A Rowing Race, for merchant ships' boats manned by Europeans, has been added to the Programme, for the Regatta, with a first prize of \$25, and a second prize of \$5. There is now a good chance of a Ball forming the closing feature of the meeting. The Committee suggest that Captains might add to the attraction of the Regatta by dressing their ships on the occasion.

We learn that the German barque *Gustav Adolf*, Captain Neumann, has been lost at the entrance of Chefoo Harbour. She was bound in to Chefoo from this port, and on or about the 19th ultimo, about 7 o'clock in the morning, ran on one of the many sunken rocks in the neighbourhood. The weather was very bad at the time, there being a stiff N.E. breeze and heavy sea. She remained in a very critical position for four days, assistance meanwhile having arrived from Chefoo. What little cargo was in her (about 1,000 piculs iron and mate) was discharged into boats, but the masts had to be cut away before she floated, and she was then towed by means of ordinary pulling boats, into Chefoo, where she now lies. The vessel, although saved, has, we understand, sustained such severe damage that she has been condemned, and will be sold by public auction. The Harbour Master, assisted by Mr. Conderine, rendered valuable assistance.

TSUN Achin, a lokong (No. 188), was charged at the Police Court to-day, before the Hon. C. May, with having received small sums of money from certain Chinese householders, in excess of what he was authorized to collect, and not accounting for the same. The case arose out of a petition which had been sent to the acting Superintendent of Police, signed by a number of Chinese shopkeepers and others residing at Yohmahtieh, praying that the lokong be removed, as he was squeezing.

Mr. Cresgai was satisfied that the charge was trumped up in order to get rid of the lokong, who it appears is a very active and efficient constable, has always borne an excellent character, both for conduct and efficiency, and has consequently made himself obnoxious to some of the villagers, by getting them convicted for breaches of the law. The lokong himself desired that the case should be investigated before the Magistrate, in order to clear his character. It appears that he was employed collecting Police taxes at Yohmahtieh and two other villages at Kowloung, and it was alleged that he had in several instances received a few cents excess of what he should properly have collected. Inspector Cameron has taken a great deal of trouble in sifting out this case, and the result of his labours shewed conclusively, that two-thirds of the signatories to the petition had only signed it because others did, and further that those who signed it had nearly all been punished for breaches of the law through the lokong's vigilance. Mr. May, after giving the case a very patient hearing, remanded it till Tuesday, the 18th, the man being admitted to bail in \$50.

The *Straits Times*, after referring at length to the collapse of the last Band Promenade, adds:—

It does not seem to have occurred to either of our contemporaries or any one in Hongkong to question the Governor's power to stop the Band-playing. We do not believe he has any such power. The Band does not belong to him, but to the Officers of the Regiment. On one occasion here the Band was refused to the then Governor on a State occasion.

The *China Mail* has the following sarcastic remarks regarding His Excellency's defence of the priests. Here His Excellency cannot but know that he is on very dangerous ground, for if there is one thing more insufferable than another to Englishmen, it is the meddling of priests with State affairs. On no pretence and under no circumstances will they endure the interference of priests or prelates in their secular affairs.

Our Straits contemporary seems to have forgotten that the use of the Gardiens was necessary to the Promenade as the use of the Band. Although invested with the title of "Commander in Chief," we do not presume for one moment that Mr. Hennessy has any control over the Band, which is maintained by, and solely under the direction of, the Officers of the 26th Regiment. But His Excellency as the head of the Government of this Colony can we presume, prevent the Public Gardens being used either by the Band or the community after unauthorized hours.

Hence & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 5th December, 1877.—Arrivals During the Week.—Dec. 1, Hailong, from Hongkong; 3, Nadesaba, from Newchwang; 4, Tsh Yew, from Shanghai; 5, Douglas, from Hongkong; 6, Europe, from Shanghai.

Departures During the Week.—Dec. 3, Hailong, for Tamshui; 7, Douglas, for Hongkong; 7, Tsh Yew, for Shanghai; 7, Large, for London.

CHINA AFFAIRS AT HOME. (From our London Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 2, 1877.

An you may judge from the letters which have appeared in the *Daily News*, the fugitive extracts about China in the *Times*, and other straws showing the way the wind is blowing, the question of the ratification of the Chefoo Convention is at last coming to the front in a more definite and practical manner than hitherto. As I have, I think, been able pretty well to discover what is the exact nature of the present state of affairs; and your readers (especially those at the ports) will be glad to know what is actually going on, I may, usefully give the history at some little length.

You will recollect that some two or three weeks ago Mr. Thos. Hanbury (formerly Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council and very well known in China) headed a deputation to the Chinese Envoy from the Society of Friends. Two seems to have looked upon this respected body as a kind of Secret Society, what is called a *Hwei* (*Hoey*, as the Straits papers always write it), with a kind of spurious religion of their own, such as those institutions in China always have. However, he treated them civilly, and uttered some platitudes about the object of all men's religions being to make them better, and in fact was condescending enough to consider that Christianity was not so much below Confucianism as most enlightened Chinamen would imagine. Since that time Mr. Hanbury seems to have been bent upon doing "justice to China." Any way he has set to work to get up first a letter to Government asking for the suppressed part of Sir Thos. Wade's memorandum, and next a memorial which is shortly to be presented to Lord Derby, praying that the Chefoo Convention be ratified. I am told that the numerous signatures to this document are very striking. Bishops, peers, M.P.'s and well-known Anti-Opiumites have signed the signatures, and it is quite evident that it emanates from that particular class here who take up the Opium question and wish generally to patronise China and do the benevolent and philanthropic towards her. The Secretary of the Anti-Opium Society has been active with the *Daily News* on the subject. One appears to-day, in which he strongly advocates the ratification of the Convention; and seems indignant that the Chinese should not be permitted to get as much revenue as they like out of Opium, in the form of *lekin*. Putting one thing and another together, therefore, it is quite clear that the Anti-Opium Society and their supporters are most anxious to see that the instrument will have the effect of entirely doing away with the traffic. This is so very palpably shown, that it seems strangely impolitic to show the Government (who are not likely to be disposed to give up the Opium revenue) so plainly what they are aiming at. The good philanthropical people who are thus coming forward hardly see exactly what result they are driving at; but it is pretty clear that they are unconsciously simply working into the hands of the Chinese and enabling them to obtain more revenue. The curious thing is that they see no harm in the Chinese doing precisely what they object to our Government doing, in getting a tax out of the cultivators and producers. If they put down the Yunnan-Sze-chuen monopolies we may then with some reason be called upon to put down the Bengal monopoly.

Before you receive this you will have heard of the death of Mr. Swinhoe of the Consular Service. It has caused much regret here among the many people to whom he was known both by his official and his literary career. Some of the papers which he wrote have been recognised as of value by the highest authorities here, among them Professor Darwin, who always spoke of him as "that careful observer, Mr. Swinhoe."

It is very sad that one who seemed so promising should have been cut off so early.

There is nothing yet definite about the departure of Liu, the second Chinese Envoy, for Berlin; but I understand that it will in all probability take place in a few days. I hear that Liu's servant, who was brought up at the Police Court for being drunk and disorderly in Stanhope Street, has been sent back to his native land, where it is to be hoped he will be more careful in his position of the native Shan-shan than he has been of the too strong "devil wine," which brought him within the clutches of the Law.

Before you receive this you will have heard of the death of Mr. Swinhoe of the Consular Service. It has caused much regret here among the many people to whom he was known both by his official and his literary career. Some of the papers which he wrote have been recognised as of value by the highest authorities here, among them Professor Darwin, who always spoke of him as "that careful observer, Mr. Swinhoe."

It is very sad that one who seemed so promising should have been cut off so early.

There is nothing yet definite about the departure of Liu, the second Chinese Envoy, for Berlin; but I understand that it will in all probability take place in a few days. I hear that Liu's servant, who was brought up at the Police Court for being drunk and disorderly in Stanhope Street, has been sent back to his native land, where it is to be hoped he will be more careful in his position of the native Shan-shan than he has been of the too strong "devil wine," which brought him within the clutches of the Law.

Before you receive this you will have heard of the death of Mr. Swinhoe of the Consular Service. It has caused much regret here among the many people to whom he was known both by his official and his literary career. Some of the papers which he wrote have been recognised as of value by the highest authorities here, among them Professor Darwin, who always spoke of him as "that careful observer, Mr. Swinhoe."

It is very sad that one who seemed so promising should have been cut off so early.

There is nothing yet definite about the departure of Liu, the second Chinese Envoy, for Berlin; but I understand that it will in all probability take place in a few days. I hear that Liu's servant, who was brought up at the Police Court for being drunk and disorderly in Stanhope Street, has been sent back to his native land, where it is to be hoped he will be more careful in his position of the native Shan-shan than he has been of the too strong "devil wine," which brought him within the clutches of the Law.

Before you receive this you will have heard of the death of Mr. Swinhoe of the Consular Service. It has caused much regret here among the many people to whom he was known both by his official and his literary career. Some of the papers which he wrote have been recognised as of value by the highest authorities here, among them Professor Darwin, who always spoke of him as "that careful observer, Mr. Swinhoe."

It is very sad that one who seemed so promising should have been cut off so early.

There is nothing yet definite about the departure of Liu, the second Chinese Envoy, for Berlin; but I understand that it will in all probability take place in a few days. I hear that Liu's servant, who was brought up at the Police Court for being drunk and disorderly in Stanhope Street, has been sent back to his native land, where it is to be hoped he will be more careful in his position of the native Shan-shan than he has been of the too strong "devil wine," which brought him within the clutches of the Law.

Before you receive this you will have heard of the death of Mr. Swinhoe of the Consular Service. It has caused much regret here among the many people to whom he was known both by his official and his literary career. Some of the papers which he wrote have been recognised as of value by the highest authorities here, among them Professor Darwin, who always spoke of him as "that careful observer, Mr. Swinhoe."

It is very sad that one who seemed so promising should have been cut off so early.

There is nothing yet definite about the departure of Liu, the second Chinese Envoy, for Berlin; but I understand that it will in all probability take place in a few days. I hear that Liu's servant, who was brought up at the Police Court for being drunk and disorderly in Stanhope Street, has been sent back to his native land, where it is to be hoped he will be more careful in his position of the native Shan-shan than he has been of the too strong "devil wine," which brought him within the clutches of the Law.

Before you receive this you will have heard of the death of Mr. Swinhoe of the Consular Service. It has caused much regret here among the many people to whom he was known both by his official and his literary career. Some of the papers which he wrote have been recognised as of value by the highest authorities here, among them Professor Darwin, who always spoke of him as "that careful observer, Mr. Swinhoe."

It is very sad that one who seemed so promising should have been cut off so early.

There is nothing yet definite about the departure of Liu, the second Chinese Envoy, for Berlin; but I understand that it will in all probability take place in a few days. I hear that Liu's servant, who was brought up at the Police Court for being drunk and disorderly in Stanhope Street, has been sent back to his native land, where it is to be hoped he will be more careful in his position of the native Shan-shan than he has been of the too strong "devil wine," which brought him within the clutches of the Law.

Before you receive this you will have heard of the death of Mr. Swinhoe of the Consular Service. It has caused much regret here among the many people to whom he was known both by his official and his literary career. Some of the papers which he wrote have been recognised as of value by the highest authorities here, among them Professor Darwin, who always spoke of him as "that careful observer, Mr. Swinhoe."

It is very sad that one who seemed so promising should have been cut off so early.

There is nothing yet definite about the departure of Liu, the second Chinese Envoy, for Berlin; but I understand that it will in all probability take place in a few days. I hear that Liu's servant, who was brought up at the Police Court for being drunk and disorderly in Stanhope Street, has been sent back to his native land, where it is to be hoped he will be more careful in his position of the native Shan-shan than he has been of the too strong "devil wine," which brought him within the clutches of the Law.

Before you receive this you will have heard of the death of Mr. Swinhoe of the Consular Service. It has caused much regret here among the many people to whom he was known both by his official and his literary career. Some of the papers which he wrote have been recognised as of value by the highest authorities here, among them Professor Darwin, who always spoke of him as "that careful observer, Mr. Swinhoe."

It is very sad that one who seemed so promising should have been cut off so early.

There is nothing yet definite about the departure of Liu, the second Chinese Envoy, for Berlin; but I understand that it will in all probability take place in a few days. I hear that Liu's servant, who was brought up at the Police Court for being drunk and disorderly in Stanhope Street, has been sent back to his native land, where it is to be hoped he will be more careful in his position of the native Shan-shan than he has been of the too strong "devil wine," which brought him within the clutches of the Law.

Before you receive this you will have heard of the death of Mr. Swinhoe of the Consular Service. It has caused much regret here among the many people to whom he was known both by his official and his literary career. Some of the papers which he wrote have been recognised as of value by the highest authorities here, among them Professor Darwin, who always spoke of him as "that careful observer, Mr. Swinhoe."

It is very sad that one who seemed so promising should have been cut off so early.

There is nothing yet definite about the departure of Liu, the second Chinese Envoy, for Berlin; but I understand that it will in all probability take place in a few days. I hear that Liu's servant, who was brought up at the Police Court for being drunk and disorderly in Stanhope Street, has been sent back to his native land, where it is to be hoped he will be more careful in his position of the native Shan-shan than he has been of the too strong "devil wine," which brought him within the clutches of the Law.

Before you receive this you will have heard of the death of Mr. Swinhoe of the Consular Service. It has caused much regret here among the many people to whom he was known both by his official and his literary career. Some of the papers which he wrote have been recognised as of value by the highest authorities here, among them Professor Darwin, who always spoke of him as "that careful observer, Mr. Swinhoe."

It is very sad that one who seemed so promising should have been cut off so early.

There is nothing yet definite about the departure of Liu, the second Chinese Envoy, for Berlin; but I understand that it will in all probability take place in a few days. I hear that Liu's servant, who was brought up at the Police Court for being drunk and disorderly in Stanhope Street, has been sent back to his native land, where it is to be hoped he will be more careful in his position of the native Shan-shan than he has been of the too strong "devil wine," which brought him within the clutches of the Law.

Before you receive this you will have heard of the death of Mr. Swinhoe of the Consular Service. It has caused much regret here among the many people to whom he was known both by his official and his literary career. Some of the papers which he wrote have been recognised as of value by the highest authorities here, among them Professor Darwin, who always spoke of him as "that careful observer, Mr. Swinhoe."

It is very sad that one who seemed so promising should have been cut off so early.

There is nothing yet definite about the departure of Liu, the second Chinese Envoy, for Berlin; but I understand that it will in all probability take place in a few days. I hear that Liu's servant, who was brought up at the Police Court for being drunk and disorderly in Stanhope Street, has been sent back to his native land, where it is to be hoped he will be more careful in his position of the native Shan-shan than he has been of

Borifolin.

ACHILLES OVER THE TRENCH.
Thus the Achilles dear to Zeus, and round
The Warrio's pliant shoulders Pallas flung
Her fringed egs, and around his head—
The glorious goddess wreath'd golden cloud,
And from it lighted an all-shining flame.
As when a spark from a dry goes to heaven
Far off from an island girl with foes,
All day the men contend in grievous war
From their own city, and with set of sun
Their fire flame thickly, and aloft the glare
Flies, streaming if perchance the neighbours
round.

May see, and sail to help them in the war;
From his head the splendid onset went to heaven
From wall to dyke he stopt, he stood, nor join'd
The Achaeans—honouring his wise mother's
word—

There standing, abhorr'd; Pallas far away
Calf'd; and a boundless panic struck the foe.
For like the clear voice when a trumpet shrills,
Blow by the fierce beleaguerers of a town,
Sang the clear voice of Zalikids;
And when the brazen cry of Zalikids
Was heard among the Trojans, all their hearts
Were troubled, and the full-manned horse whirled
The chariot backward, knowing grief's at hand;
And sheer astounded were the charioteers
To see the dread, unwearable fire
That o'er the great Pelion's head
Burnt, for the bright-eyed goddess made it burn.
Three from the dylo he sent his mighty shout;
Three backward rold' the Trojans and allies;
And there and then twelve of their noblest died
Among their spears and chariots.

—Alfred Tennyson.

UNDERGROUND.

There wasn't a better mate ever struck at the head
of a drill.
Ever ready, and willing, and cheerful, with
a smile and a joke for us all.

And many's the time in the ranges, if any among
us took ill,

That Tom's step was like rain in the summer,
when we hadn't expected a fall.

He was just agog for spicing, and had run
up a bit of a hut,
And the rails was all out for the fences, and
the bark on the roof had got dry;

'Twas a crib that a girl might be proud of, all
ship-shape and tight, only but—

A man don't know what his life's world, if
he ain't got insured on the sly.

'Twas a sun-happy day in the winter, when he
went on the afternoon shift;

And his girl was around by the brace to give
him a bit of a smile.

And he wan't the man to miss her, for fearing
that she might be tiff.

And then wasn't a thought behind them,
that God was awaiting the while.

And before he clav'd on the ladder—for the
rungs was a little bit weak;

And Tom always went down by the dry shaft,
when he sometimes was late for the start;

The pinned in his coat the flowers she had
brought up fresh from the creek,

And the sun did right in a gum-tree, coo he
wouldn't, look at them part.

Turned crooked. I knew that death was
about in that row.

I clung to my drill and he passed me, just
clawed at the back of my shirt,

And left me in darkness; not thankful—
there wasn't time then to think.

But I scrambled quick back on the mullock
and sung out that Tommy was hurt;

And the boy tumbled down to the level,
like water when tapped in a "sink."

We knew there wasn't a show, when we saw
what a heap had come down;

But it aint no time to argue when real work's
got to be did;

And even the bosses stopped jawing, and never
timbered the "crown."

Where the loose rock hung, sulky thinking
it hadn't done all it was bid.

He hadn't time to cry out, or to think of
a bit of a prayer,

And crashed under high twenty ton a man
ain't a pister to me.

But somehow the candles burned dinner, and
something else us seemed there;

When we'd lever'd away the last mallock,
and stooping down to him we see

Her flowers on his lips.

—G. N. O.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

A SERMON need not be very long; but
it ought to be very broad.

How immensely would our conversa-
tion be abridged if all mankind would
speak the truth.

If I had my life to live over again I
think I should tell the truth every time.

—William Tweed.

Never tell a man he's a fool; in the
first place he won't believe you; in the
next, you make him your enemy.

Energy and power result from ceaseless
looking forward in the hope of making
to-morrow better than to-day.—J. E.
Clarke.

In the street of By-and-By

Stands the charnel-house of Never-

Dream from dead he most disserve.

Who his fortune here would try.

The poor are only they who feel poor,
and poverty consists in feeling poor.
The rich, as we reckon them, and among
them the very rich, in a true sense
would be found very indulgent and ragged.

—Emerson.

THE ART OF LISTENING.

Persons who talk are always in danger
of talking too much; the better they talk,
the greater the danger. Nearly all men
and women who have gained the repu-
tation of eminent conversationalists are
little else than monologists, and monologue
is as deadly a foe to conversation as incur-
able stupidity. We get tired, after a
while, of hearing the most eloquent speech
if it comes from one mouth, and we inwardly
pray for what has been aptly
called a few flashes of silence. How many
brilliant people there are in society whom
all their acquaintances fear on account of
their gift of utterance!

The art of listening is a delicate and
difficult art, and one that is seldom practised.
It is delicate, because it demands
if not sympathy, a show of sympathy,
and continuous attention as well as an
air of interest. It is difficult, because
self-assertion is natural, and a state of
passiveness without manifestation of
worness is irksome to maintain. On
account of its delicacy and difficulty, not
less than from want of knowing how to
manage it, it is the art rare in society.
The few listeners that understand listening
are invariably liked, even admired

and not infrequently share the talkers
to whom they give ear. The nice listener
is pretty sure to get a name for intellect,
culture, wit, readiness for any sort of
quality, indeed, which he or she does not
reveal, and may not possess. The person
fond of talking usually endows the person
who listens with whatever attributes
he thinks he has himself; and his good
opinion of the listener grows steadily,
until sometimes it amounts to positive
worship.

It is not enough to listen merely in a
negative manner, for this appears like
resignation, like silent suffering, like
uncomplaining martyrdom, and, besides,
may be mistaken for stupidity, which is
fatal to the listener's hope and object.
One may be as stupid as an owl in
society, but his listeners must disguise
his stupidity if they would be accepted;
and above all, never indicate or intimate
to anybody else that the speaker has
any possibility of stupidity. We can be
dullness, and commonplace itself with
impunity, provided we seem to think
well of our acquaintances. We may be
insignificant, and yet bear reputation for
individuality, cleverness and character,
so long as we assume prejudice in favor
of our neighbors. And by listening
patiently, earnestly and pleasantly to
whoever addresses us, even when we
find nothing in the discourse that is new
or entertaining, we may be certain of
securing friends, since in so doing we
silently compliment others and repress
whatever savors of egotism.

The bane of all society is egotism,
which is so restless and exacting that it
never pauses to see what mind and merit
may lie behind the externally uninviting.

—Harper's Bazaar.

PEARL FISHING IN TORRES
STRAITS.

PART II.—BY J. C. A. AMONG THE PEARLS.

The pearl beds in Torres Straits are very
different to the Ceylon fishery off the coast
opposite the villages of Condatchy and Anjo.
This bank measures something like
twenty miles long by eight or ten miles
broad, and several feet thick. None of the
beds that I have worked on in the Straits
seas or channels have covered more than a
few hundred yards, and the layers are
generally very thin. The oysters, however,
procurable in some of the Straits beds I
think are equal, if not superior, to those
obtainable in the locality named.

There is an impression on the minds of
many people that the "fish" accused in
pearl shells is not fit for human food in the
way that the common oyster is. This is a
great mistake. If steamed, curried, or in
fact properly cooked in any way, the pearl
oyster is very palatable and nutritious.
Our crew used them extensively, and generally
preferred them to the salt junk.

The work of procuring the pearl oyster
is attended at times with great risk from
sharks, sudden squalls, &c., and is on all
occasions, and under the most favorable
circumstances, a hard, uncomfortable, and
laborious occupation. No doubt the em-
ployers of labor in this capacity made a
good pecuniary haul from the speculation,
but the poor laborer "gets more kicks than
half-pence," while many lose their lives.
One of our divers lost his life by the
simplicity of his "tender." He had
gone down to work below in the ordinary
way. The sea was calm, but there was a
strong current running, and there was rather
an ugly reef bordering the bed we
were working on. When he had been down
about half an hour he signalled—as the
tender said he hurried to have more line let on.
Coil after coil was "paid" out, and still the tug came for "paid"
out. After a time the tender got alarmed and called
for the other diver, to whom he explained
the quantity of line he had let go, and that the demand was still unanswered. Imme-
diately steps were taken to see how matters
stood. It was too late, however, for on
the second dive descending he found the
life line and tackle all entangled on peaks
of the reef, while the unfortunate diver
stood upright, with his back against a per-
pendicular point of the reef, against which
the tide jammed him as tightly as if he had
been tied there with strong cords. He
had his right hand extended, in which he
grasped a knife—similar to what most divers
use below, and with which he had
severed the air tube, &c., doubtless when
he began to suffocate, and with the idea
that by this means he would be able to
reach the surface. Let his thoughts or
plans have been what they may, they were
frustrated, for the poor fellow was quite
dead when brought to the boat. This sad
feat is only one of many that occur from
year to year, perhaps not exactly in the
same form, but in one way and another
connected with the hazardous nature of the
occupation.

The cleaning of the external part of the
shells, opening them to extract the "meat,"
and searching for the spherical pearls that
are found inside, is a dirty, unpleasant
undertaking. Some of the spherical pearls
are very beautiful. The theory of their
formation is very singular. It is thought
and asserted by some zoologists that a
grain of sand or other foreign substance
that are found inside the shell, and is called in its hardened condition "nacre."
Some of the beds I have worked at produced
pearl oysters that contained from one up
to six spherical pearls, while other beds
have not contained one pearl in fifty oysters,
or even more. From this I infer that
the character of the ground the beds formed
on, the strength of current, or other circumstances
that I cannot explain, has something to do with the number.
Whatever may be the explanation, certain it is
that there is a considerable difference in
the productiveness of some beds to others
in this particular, as well as in the quantity
of oysters obtained.

When I had diverted myself of the
diving dress we started on our way, and
soon reached our destination before sundown.

The next day when hard at work sending
up pearl oysters I saw one of the "white
monkeys." It was perched on its hind legs
and appeared to be eating something from
its right hand in the same way that one
of our common brown monkeys eat an
apple, piece of bread, &c., &c. When I
had mentioned the fact of seeing this
white marine monkey to several pearls,
they have exhibited signs in their white
feathers that were not visible before.

When I had diverted myself of the
diving dress we started on our way, and
soon reached our destination before sundown.

The next day when hard at work sending
up pearl oysters I saw one of the "white
monkeys." It was perched on its hind legs
and appeared to be eating something from
its right hand in the same way that one
of our common brown monkeys eat an
apple, piece of bread, &c., &c. When I
had mentioned the fact of seeing this
white marine monkey to several pearls,
they have exhibited signs in their white
feathers that were not visible before.

When I had diverted myself of the
diving dress we started on our way, and
soon reached our destination before sundown.

The next day when hard at work sending
up pearl oysters I saw one of the "white
monkeys." It was perched on its hind legs
and appeared to be eating something from
its right hand in the same way that one
of our common brown monkeys eat an
apple, piece of bread, &c., &c. When I
had mentioned the fact of seeing this
white marine monkey to several pearls,
they have exhibited signs in their white
feathers that were not visible before.

When I had diverted myself of the
diving dress we started on our way, and
soon reached our destination before sundown.

The next day when hard at work sending
up pearl oysters I saw one of the "white
monkeys." It was perched on its hind legs
and appeared to be eating something from
its right hand in the same way that one
of our common brown monkeys eat an
apple, piece of bread, &c., &c. When I
had mentioned the fact of seeing this
white marine monkey to several pearls,
they have exhibited signs in their white
feathers that were not visible before.

When I had diverted myself of the
diving dress we started on our way, and
soon reached our destination before sundown.

The next day when hard at work sending
up pearl oysters I saw one of the "white
monkeys." It was perched on its hind legs
and appeared to be eating something from
its right hand in the same way that one
of our common brown monkeys eat an
apple, piece of bread, &c., &c. When I
had mentioned the fact of seeing this
white marine monkey to several pearls,
they have exhibited signs in their white
feathers that were not visible before.

When I had diverted myself of the
diving dress we started on our way, and
soon reached our destination before sundown.

The next day when hard at work sending
up pearl oysters I saw one of the "white
monkeys." It was perched on its hind legs
and appeared to be eating something from
its right hand in the same way that one
of our common brown monkeys eat an
apple, piece of bread, &c., &c. When I
had mentioned the fact of seeing this
white marine monkey to several pearls,
they have exhibited signs in their white
feathers that were not visible before.

When I had diverted myself of the
diving dress we started on our way, and
soon reached our destination before sundown.

The next day when hard at work sending
up pearl oysters I saw one of the "white
monkeys." It was perched on its hind legs
and appeared to be eating something from
its right hand in the same way that one
of our common brown monkeys eat an
apple, piece of bread, &c., &c. When I
had mentioned the fact of seeing this
white marine monkey to several pearls,
they have exhibited signs in their white
feathers that were not visible before.

When I had diverted myself of the
diving dress we started on our way, and
soon reached our destination before sundown.

The next day when hard at work sending
up pearl oysters I saw one of the "white
monkeys." It was perched on its hind legs
and appeared to be eating something from
its right hand in the same way that one
of our common brown monkeys eat an
apple, piece of bread, &c., &c. When I
had mentioned the fact of seeing this
white marine monkey to several pearls,
they have exhibited signs in their white
feathers that were not visible before.

When I had diverted myself of the
diving dress we started on our way, and
soon reached our destination before sundown.

The next day when hard at work sending
up pearl oysters I saw one of the "white
monkeys." It was perched on its hind legs
and appeared to be eating something from
its right hand in the same way that one
of our common brown monkeys eat an
apple, piece of bread, &c., &c. When I
had mentioned the fact of seeing this
white marine monkey to several pearls,
they have exhibited signs in their white
feathers that were not visible before.

When I had diverted myself of the
diving dress we started on our way, and
soon reached our destination before sundown.

The next day when hard at work sending
up pearl oysters I saw one of the "white
monkeys." It was perched on its hind legs
and appeared to be eating something from
its right hand in the same way that one
of our common brown monkeys eat an
apple, piece of bread, &c., &c. When I
had mentioned the fact of seeing this
white marine monkey to several pearls,
they have exhibited signs in their white
feathers that were not visible before.

When I had diverted myself of the
diving dress we started on our way, and
soon reached our destination before sundown.

The next day when hard at work sending
up pearl oysters I saw one of the "white
monkeys." It was perched on its hind legs
and appeared to be eating something from
its right hand in the same way that one
of our common brown monkeys eat an
apple, piece of bread, &c., &c. When I
had mentioned the fact of seeing this
white marine monkey to several pearls,
they have exhibited signs in their white
feathers that were not visible before.

When I had diverted myself of the
diving dress we started on our way, and
soon reached our destination before sundown.

The next day when hard at work sending
up pearl oysters I saw one of the "white
monkeys." It was perched on its hind legs
and appeared to be eating something from
its right hand in the same way that one
of our common brown monkeys eat an
apple, piece of bread, &c., &c. When I
had mentioned the fact of seeing this
white marine monkey to several pearls,
they have exhibited signs in their white
feathers that were not visible before.

When I had diverted myself of the
diving dress we started on our way, and
soon reached our destination before sundown.

The next

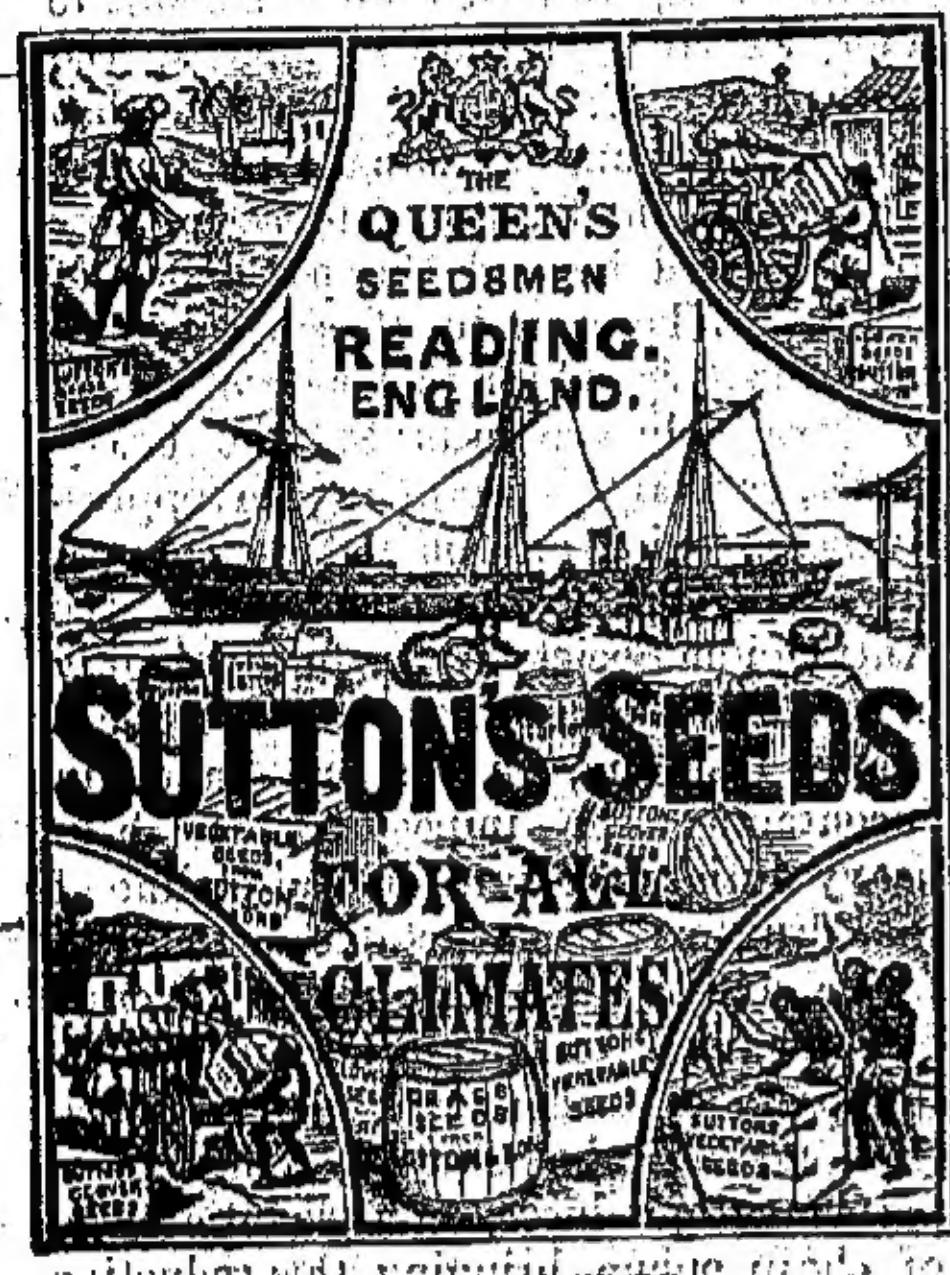
Intimations.

HOT AIR ENGINE.
SUITABLE FOR PUMPING WATER, OR
WORKING PUMPKINS.
IN BUNGALOWS.
SILVER MEDAL, 1878.



SKILLED
NOISE,
DIRT,
SMELL,
REDON
FROM
PICTION,
EASY
OF
TRANSPORT.

MAKERS,
AYWARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.



SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM
Which assures their arrival in dry
and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the
Office of this Paper, or from
SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
Reading, near London, England.
N.B.—Remittances of their equivalent must
accompany every order.

8mc77 1m 1y 3mc78

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, IND. RUBBER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE, GLASS, &c. TABLETS OF EACH, LEATHER, KNUF, &c. JEWELS, CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT, HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D EACH; AND TINS, 6D, 1/4, 1/2, AND 4/- EACH.

OKEY'S INDIARUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.
IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D, 2D, & 4D. EACH; & IN BOXES.

JOHN OKEY & SONS
EMERY MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
3mc77 1w 52t 2mc78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern
Times!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Mr. Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to inform the Fakie that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

**SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin disease, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, flour, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peacock feathers. The demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Auge, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vis-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, and that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hydrocephalus, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 21, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Globe Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,
38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s, 1d, 2s, 9d, & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

1d677 1w 20t 1mc78

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, IND. RUBBER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE, GLASS, &c. TABLETS OF EACH, LEATHER, KNUF, &c. JEWELS, CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT, HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D EACH; AND TINS, 6D, 1/4, 1/2, AND 4/- EACH.

OKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.
IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D, 2D, & 4D. EACH; & IN BOXES.

JOHN OKEY & SONS
EMERY MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
3mc77 1w 52t 2mc78

SILVERSURTH'S SOAP.
IRON-MERCURIAN,
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER,
PLATES, PLATE, GLASS, &c. TABLETS OF EACH.

OKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.
IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D, 2D, & 4D. EACH; & IN BOXES.

JOHN OKEY & SONS
EMERY MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
3mc77 1w 52t 2mc78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern
Times!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Mr. Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to inform the Fakie that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

**SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin disease, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, flour, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peacock feathers. The demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

At the "China Mail" Office.

18mc77 1w 52t 15mc78

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST
in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.00 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

18mc77 1w 52t 15mc78

Intimations.

Intimations.

LEA AND PERRINS SAUCE,
which are calculated to deserve the Public, Lea and Perrins,
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus.

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS SAUCE and Name on Worcester Label, Bottles and Scatter
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross and Blackwell, London;
G. & G. Ltd., and by Gordan and Gibbons throughout the World.

1w 20t 1mc78

5d 10s 7d 15s 18s 20s 25s 30s 35s 40s 45s 50s 55s 60s 65s 70s 75s 80s 85s 90s 95s 100s 105s 110s 115s 120s 125s 130s 135s 140s 145s 150s 155s 160s 165s 170s 175s 180s 185s 190s 195s 200s 205s 210s 215s 220s 225s 230s 235s 240s 245s 250s 255s 260s 265s 270s 275s 280s 285s 290s 295s 300s 305s 310s 315s 320s 325s 330s 335s 340s 345s 350s 355s 360s 365s 370s 375s 380s 385s 390s 395s 400s 405s 410s 415s 420s 425s 430s 435s 440s 445s 450s 455s 460s 465s 470s 475s 480s 485s 490s 495s 500s 505s 510s 515s 520s 525s 530s 535s 540s 545s 550s 555s 560s 565s 570s 575s 580s 585s 590s 595s 600s 605s 610s 615s 620s 625s 630s 635s 640s 645s 650s 655s 660s 665s 670s 675s 680s 685s 690s 695s 700s 705s 710s 715s 720s 725s 730s 735s 740s 745s 750s 755s 760s 765s 770s 775s 780s 785s 790s 795s 800s 805s 810s 815s 820s 825s 830s 835s 840s 845s 850s 855s 860s 865s 870s 875s 880s 885s 890s 895s 900s 905s 910s 915s 920s 925s 930s 935s 940s 945s 950s 955s 960s 965s 970s 975s 980s 985s 990s 995s 1000s 1005s 1010s 1015s 1020s 1025s 1030s 1035s 1040s 1045s 1050s 1055s 1060s 1065s 1070s 1075s 1080s 1085s 1090s 1095s 1100s 1105s 1110s 1115s 1120s 1125s 1130s 1135s 1140s 1145s 1150s 1155s 1160s 1165s 1170s 1175s 1180s 1185s 1190s 1195s 1200s 1205s 1210s 1215s 1220s 1225s 1230s 1235s 1240s 1245s 1250s 1255s 1260s 1265s 1270s 1275s 1280s 1285s 1290s 1295s 1300s 1305s 1310s 1315s 1320s 1325s 1330s 1335s 1340s 1345s 1350s 1355s 1360s 1365s 1370s 1375s 1380s 1385s 1390s 1395s 1400s 1405s 1410s 1415s 1420s 1425s 1430s 1435s 1440s 1445s 1450s 1455s 1460s 1465s 1470s 1475s 1480s 1485s 1490s 1495s 1500s 1505s 1510s 1515s 1520s 1525s 1530s 1535s 1540s 1545s 1550s 1555s 1560s 1565s 1570s 1575s 1580s 1585s 1590s 1595s 1600s 1605s 1610s 1615s 1620s 1625s 1630s 1635s 1640s 1645s 1650s 1655s 1660s 1665s 1670s 1675s 1680s 1685s 1690s 1695s 1700s 1705s 1710s 1715s 1720s 1725s 1730s 1735s 1740s 1745s 1750s 1755s 1760s 1765s 1770s 1775s 1780s 1785s 1790s 1795s 1800s 1805s 1810s 1815s 1820s 1825s 1830s 1835s 1840s 1845s 1850s 1855s 1860s 1865s 1870s 1875s 1880s 1885s 1890s 1895s 1900s 1905s 1910s 1915s 1920s 1925s 1930s 1935s 1940s 1945s 1950s 1955s 1960s 1965s 1970s 1975s 1980s 1985s 1990s 1995s 2000s 2005s 2010s 2015s 2020s 2025s 2030s 2035s 2040s 2045s 2050s 2055s 2060s 2065s 2070s 2075s 2080s 2085s 2090s 2095s 2100s 2105s 2110s 2115s 2120s 2125s 2130s 2135s 2140s 2145s 2150s 2155s 2160s 2165s 2170s 2175s 2180s 2185s 2190s 2195s 2200s 2205s 2210s 2215s 2220s 2225s 2230s 2235s 2240s 2245s 2250s 2255s 2260s 2265s 2270s 2275s 2280s 2285s 2290s 2295s 2300s 2305s 2310s 2315s 2320s 2325s 2330s 2335s 2340s 2345s 2350s 2355s 2360s 2365s 2370s 2375s 2380s 2385s 2390s 2395s 2400s 2405s 2410s 2415s 2420s 2425s 2430s 2435s 2440s 2445s 2450s 2455s 2460s 2465s 2470s 2475s 2480s 2485s 2490s 2495s 2500s 2505s 2510s 2515s 2520s 2525s 2530s 2535s 2540s 2545s 2550s 2555s 2560s 2565s 2570s 2575s 2580s 2585s 2590s 2595s 2600s 2605s 2610s 2615s 2620s 2625s

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA
TWENTY-SECOND MEETING.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
21st and 22nd December, 1877.

PATRON,
HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POPE HENNESSY, C.M.G.

VICE-PATRON,
COMMODORE WATSON, R.N.
STEWARDS.

H. B. GIBB, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK,
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Hon. Col. BASHAW,
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. O.B.
G. B. EMBRY, Esq.

COMMITTEE.
T. JACKSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
Major BRODGEAN, 23rd
Regiment. A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
H. E. WODEHOUSE, Esq.
Lt. R. S. F. WALKER, D. GILLIES, Esq.
E. L. WOODIN, Esq.
DUDLEY C. TRAVERS, Esq., Honorary
Secretary.

JUDGE.
J. P. MCGUINN, Esq., R.N.

UMPIRES.

ROWING..... Hon. C. C. SMITH.
YACHTS..... E. BEART, Esq.
OPEN SAILING BOATS. E. BURNIE, Esq.
STARTERS. Hon. C. C. SMITH.
YACHTS..... E. BEART, Esq.
OPEN SAILING BOATS. E. BURNIE, Esq.

FIRST DAY,
FRIDAY, 21st DECEMBER, 1877.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.

Junior Sculls. For Single Pair Sculling
Boats, Entrance \$5. Distance One Mile.
Prize, "Brokers' Cup." Open to any
one who has never won a Sculling Race
in China and Japan.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M.
For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Out-rigged Boats excluded.

THIRD RACE.—2 P.M.

The "Chairman's Cup," for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One mile and a half. Entrance \$10.

FOURTH RACE.—2.30 P.M.

For Man-of-War Gigs and Whalers. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. No time allowed for Gigs.

FIFTH RACE.—3 P.M.

"LADIES' PURSE," For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$5.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.

For House Boats & Gigs pulled by Chinese. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 P.M.

International Race. "Challenge Cup"—presented by the Merchants of Hongkong—for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. To be won two consecutive years before being held. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SAILING RACE.

For Men-of-War's Boats, any rig. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.

For all Yachts. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented.

SECOND DAY,

SATURDAY, 22nd DECEMBER, 1877.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.

For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Second Race on first day, and out-rigged Boats excluded.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M.

"Members' Cup"—presented by Members of "The Victoria Recreation Club"—for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One Mile and a half. Entrance \$10. Winner of "The Chairman's Cup" excluded.

FOURTH RACE.—2.30 P.M.

For Man-of-War Cutters. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. No time allowed for Gigs.

FIFTH RACE.—3 P.M.

Senior Sculls. Cup presented by the Patriotic Community. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$5. Winner of the "Ladies' Purse" excluded.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.

For Officers of H.M.S. *Adderstone* against Fleet in harbour. Cup presented by the Members of the Hongkong Club, to be rowed in Canton boats. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 P.M.

"American Cup," open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Victoria Recreation Club, to be rowed in Canton boats. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SAILING RACE.

For all Open Boats, Chinese excluded. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.

For all Yachts. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

DUDLEY C. TRAVERS,
Sec. Secretary Victoria Recreation Club,
Hongkong, 21st November, 1877.

Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 73.

CHINA SEA.

YANGTZE RIVER—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

"Lismore" Wreck Light.

The Steamship

"STATE OF ALABAMA"

Captain Etchells, will be de-

spatched for the above Port

on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Agenzia, S. S. State of Alabama

Hongkong, December 15, 1877. del7

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship

"STATE OF ALABAMA"

Captain Etchells, will be de-

spatched for the above Port

on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Agenzia, S. S. State of Alabama

Hongkong, December 15, 1877. del7

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

The S. S. State of Alabama, Captain

R. H. Etchells, having arrived, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai and/or Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary is given before 5 p.m. to-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

The Steamer having met with certain accidents during her voyage, Consignees will be required to sign an Average Agreement, which is lying at the Office of the Undersigned, before delivery of their Cargo can be obtained.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Agenzia, S. S. State of Alabama

Hongkong, December 15, 1877. del22

Wooing Lighthouse.

In consequence of the removal of the

above-mentioned Lighthouse, the Red

sector of light, formerly exhibited from the

Wooing Lighthouse, and over the port

side of the channel on entering, will be

exhibited from a small junk moored about

400 feet to the N. 22° 30' E. of the present

tower.

The British steamer

Taiwan

having arrived, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their

Goods are being landed at their risk and

stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned,

whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats

delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to

Shanghai and/or Yokohama, unless notice

to the contrary is given before 5 p.m. to-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the

22nd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

The Steamer having met with certain

accidents during her voyage, Consignees

will be required to sign an Average Agree-

ment, which is lying at the Office of the

Undersigned, before delivery of their

Cargo can be obtained.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Agenzia, S. S. State of Alabama

Hongkong, December 15, 1877. del18

Wooing Lighthouse.

In consequence of the removal of the

above-mentioned Lighthouse, the Red

sector of light, formerly exhibited from the

Wooing Lighthouse, and over the port

side of the channel on entering, will be

exhibited from a small junk moored about

400 feet to the N. 22° 30' E. of the present

tower.

The British steamer

Taiwan

having arrived, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their

Goods are being landed at their risk and

stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned,

whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats

delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to

Shanghai and/or Yokohama, unless notice

to the contrary is given before 5 p.m. to-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the

22nd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

The Steamer having met with certain

accidents during her voyage, Consignees

will be required to sign an Average Agree-

ment, which is lying at the Office of the

Undersigned, before delivery of their

Cargo can be obtained.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Agenzia, S. S. State of Alabama

Hongkong, December 15, 1877. del18

Wooing Lighthouse.

In consequence of the removal of the

above-mentioned Lighthouse, the Red

sector of light, formerly exhibited from the

Wooing Lighthouse, and over the port

side of the channel on entering, will be

exhibited from a small junk moored about

400 feet to the N. 22° 30' E. of the present

tower.

The British steamer

Taiwan

having arrived, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their

Goods are being landed at their risk and